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I began to think on my forlorn situation, and sob most piteously. Late in the evening I entered a small house by the road-side, where I got some cold potatoes, and leave to lie by the fire for that night. I there learned that I was only about five miles from the town of B....., for which place I steered the following morning, and wandering for some time through its streets, which to me presented numerous objects for admiration, I was much surprised on seeing my father sweeping dirt off one of the streets.

"Though I still retained some remembrance of his former unkindness, I instantly melted into forgiveness; and gazing on him for some time, lest I should be mistaken, I flew towards him tremulous with joy, and grasped his hand with the true affection of a child.

"He appeared surprized, but not affected at our meeting, and coldly inquired 'how I came on,' and the like unmeaning questions, till the hour of dinner, when he bade me come along, and we entered a dirty looking house, where I partook of some refreshment, with an appetite which for keenness bore much resemblance to that instrument called a razor. I here disclosed my helpless condition to my father, who said it was very lucky that I happened to meet him, as he had it in his power to make me a gentleman; news which filled me with gladness, and I anxiously inquired after this supposed preferment. I received no answers to my inquiries, but he called to the landlady to send in the serjeant, who instantly entered; and after some whispering with my father, he applied a shilling to the palm of my hand, and spoke something of George the third; and I was thus initiated into this step, degree, or whatever else you please to term it, of gentlemanism."

(To be continued.)

*For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.*

THE LATE MR. MAGENIS, OF NEWRY.

"His life was gentle, and the elements  
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand  
up,  
And cry to all the world—THIS WAS A  
MAN!" SHAKESPEARE.

TO the merits of this reverend and lamented character, not even the pen of friendship can hope to do justice. *This was a man*, possessed of qualifications that would have adorned any rank or condition of life. To the manners and education of a gentleman, he joined the correct taste of the elegant and finished scholar: while his professional studies, and a range of erudition, formed him the accurate historian, the enlightened and philosophic divine. Blest from nature with the rarest powers of invention and fancy, with a rich luxuriance of expression, his compositions always bore the stamp of a mind highly gifted, original, sublime. His COUNTRY shared, with religion, in the fruits of his genius. The Catholic Resolutions of Down, the production of his pen, so justly admired for their spirit and dignity, and approved by frequent imitation, will remain, a living monument of the pure patriotism and singular talents of their author.

In sacred eloquence, the talents of Mr. Magenis were of the first order. Less inclined to controversial discussions, he laboured to enforce the great duties of Christian morality, and to engage men in an attention to the great business of salvation. The *divine* qualities of "sweetness and force," that marked the address of this persuasive preacher of the gospel, wrought their effect through the speaking influence of his EXAMPLE. It was *this* that gave a weight and an authority to his counsel. In advocating the cause of

the poor, it was *this* that seconded his powerful and triumphant appeal!

In the intercourse of private life, the conversation of this amiable man possessed a certain "charm," that threw an interest upon every subject. On literature and politics, his remarks were at once ingenious, solid and instructive. In discussion he was mildness itself. Unconscious of his own superior endowments, his modesty added a value *and a grace*, to the splendid qualities by which he was distinguished.

But it was in the closer circle of intimate friendship, the characters of his great mind, appeared in their just and proper forms. Noble, generous, sincere, he had nothing to pretend or dissemble in friendship. *Here* his whole heart was open; *here* he knew no reserve; and *only here* could his virtues be appreciated or known. To his tried friend he was faithful; for him he could sacrifice interest—liberty—life itself. At friendship's shrine he could sacrifice all, except his religion—except his country!

His religion vilified! his country oppressed! but each, by suffering, the more endeared to this generous patriot, and true Catholic pastor.

Honoured be thy memory in the affection of Ireland! In peace may thy spirit repose!

*Obiit 5th die Martii, A. D. 1814. et. 41.*

*To the Proprietors of the Belfast Magazine.*

THE writer of the following essay requests the Proprietors of the Belfast Magazine to insert it. It was refused by the Belfast Commercial Chronicle, as will appear by the correspondence which the writer sends with this; and which he would wish to have inserted with the

original essay. It is dated 28th January, 1813, and is of use to explain the other.\* Jan. 26, 1814.

#### BIBLE SOCIETIES.

ON the 15th September last, a society was introduced at Ballymoney, to co-operate with the Belfast Branch of the Hibernian Society of Ireland. In consequence thereof, considerable subscriptions have been obtained to disseminate the sacred scriptures to the poor. The nature of that good work was not at that time fully explained unto, or understood by the assembly. It afterwards appeared that the money thus obtained, and by sermons to be preached, is to be remitted to the cashier of the Belfast branch of this Society, that a Repository for sale of the books has been established at Ballymoney, and that the poor who chuse to purchase them may have them at certain prices, on complying with the terms of the appointment, and that the produce of such sales shall be remitted to Belfast every three months.

At a meeting held at Ballymoney, on the 21st of September, it was observed to that plan, then, but not before, communicated, that our total subscriptions and collections are sunk; that the poor have not money, and in these pinching times, many of them are rather actuated to obtain a scanty subsistence for their children, than to purchase the bread of life.

\* To allow an opportunity for free discussion, and to give to every one an opportunity of being heard, both for and against any subject of public concern, insertion is granted to the original paper, but the correspondence between the writer and the editor of the Commercial Chronicle is omitted, partly for want of room, and partly because it does not appear to be necessarily connected with the subject of the Essay. It is ready to be returned to the order of the writer. B.M.M.